Directions: This take home is due one week from today. There are 30 questions worth four points each, plus one more for good luck. Fill in all info above and circle your class number. Circle all your answers. Return it to me and continue your readings and research. Now relax and do your best. Remember to breathe. Trust your brain and try to approach each question calmly and thoughtfully. Remember the Extra Credit Quotes (two per quiz). Now, play with your knowledge!

1. In terms of brain development in school-age children, a shift in activation occurs:
   A. from smaller, focal areas to larger diffuse areas.
   B. from larger diffuse areas to smaller, focal areas.
   C. from the prefrontal cortex to the brain stem.
   D. from more diffusion to less focal activation in the prefrontal cortex.

2. Improvement of fine motor skills during middle and late childhood is a reflection of:
   A. increased myelination of the central nervous system.
   B. advances in the prefrontal cortex.
   C. an increase in the neurotransmitter dopamine.
   D. a simultaneous process where axons in the brain die off, while dendrites in the brain grow and branch out.

3. Improvements in attention, memory, effortful and goal-directed thinking, and behavior have been linked to:
   A. aerobic exercise.
   B. diets high in fat.
   C. increased media/screen time.
   D. children with multiple siblings.

4. Which type of cancer is most prevalent in children?
   A. Leukemia
   B. Lung cancer
   C. Brain cancer
   D. Skin cancer

5. About _____ as many boys as girls are classified as having a learning disability.
   A. twice
   B. three times
   C. half
   D. one-third
6. Research indicates that it is unlikely that learning disabilities:
   A. reside in a single, specific brain location.
   B. are due to problems in integrating information from multiple brain regions.
   C. are a result of subtle difficulties in brain structures.
   D. are a result of subtle difficulties in brain functions.

7. Interventions with children who have a learning disability often focus on improving:
   A. math ability.
   B. right and left brain functioning.
   C. writing skills.
   D. reading ability.

8. _____ is a disability in which children consistently show one or more of these characteristics over a period of time: inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity.
   A. ADHD
   B. OCD
   C. PTSD
   D. EMDR

9. ADHD occurs _____ more frequently in boys than in girls.
   A. two to three times
   B. four to nine times
   C. ten times
   D. marginally

10. Recent studies have identified all of the following as potential contributors to the development of attention-deficit-hyperactivity-disorder EXCEPT:
    A. Exposure to tobacco smoke or alcohol
    B. Diets high in fiber and protein
    C. High levels of maternal stress
    D. Low-birth-weight

11. Children with ADHD may benefit from all of the following interventions EXCEPT:
    A. Exercise
    B. Neurofeedback
    C. Mindfulness training
    D. Increased screen time

12. Which of the following has been found to be better at improving the behavior of children with ADHD in most cases?
    A. A combination of stimulant medication and sedatives
    B. Primarily stimulant medication
    C. Primarily behavior management
    D. A combination of stimulant medication and behavior management
13. _____ is a severe developmental disorder that has its onset in the first three years of life and includes
deficiencies in social relationships, abnormalities in communication, and restricted, repetitive, and
stereotyped patterns of behavior.
A. Asperger syndrome  
B. ADHD  
C. Autistic disorder  
D. ICF syndrome

14. _____ is a relatively mild autism spectrum disorder in which the child has relatively good verbal
language, milder nonverbal language problems, and a restricted range of interests and relationships.
A. Asperger syndrome  
B. ADHD  
C. Autistic disorder  
D. ICF syndrome

15. Boys are estimated to be _____ more likely to have autism spectrum disorders than girls are.
A. two to three times  
B. marginally  
C. twice  
D. five times

16. The Education for All Handicapped Children Act, enacted in 1975, required that:
A. all students with disabilities be brought into mainstream schools.  
B. parents of children with disabilities provide home-schooling for their children.  
C. all students with disabilities be given a free, appropriate public education.  
D. a standard curriculum be provided for students with and without disabilities.

17. The _____ is a setting that is as similar as possible to the one in which children who do not have a
disability are educated.
A. ideal learning environment (ILE)  
B. special learning environment (SLE)  
C. least discriminating environment (LDE)  
D. least restrictive environment (LRE)

18. With regard to the cognitive development theory, Piaget proposed that the concrete operational stage
lasts from approximately _____ years of age.
A. 3 to 5  
B. 5 to 7  
C. 7 to 11  
D. 10 to 13
19. A child is presented with two identical balls of clay. The experimenter rolls one ball into a long, thin shape; the other remains in its original ball. The child is then asked if there is more clay in the ball or in the long, thin piece of clay. If the child answers the problem correctly, but cannot use abstract reasoning yet, the child MOST likely is in which stage of Piaget's cognitive development theory?
A. Sensorimotor stage  
B. Preoperational stage  
C. Formal operational stage  
D. Concrete operational stage

20. Children who have reached the concrete operational stage are capable of _____, which is the ability to order stimuli along a quantitative dimension.
A. centration  
B. seriation  
C. reversibility  
D. classification

21. _____ develop(s) more rapidly during early childhood, and _____ develop(s) more rapidly during middle and late childhood.
A. Long-term memory; short-term memory  
B. Short-term memory; long-term memory  
C. Knowledge; expertise  
D. Expertise; knowledge

22. Which of the following is NOT an effective memory strategy?
A. Encourage elaboration, or more extensive processing.  
B. Encourage the use of mental imagery.  
C. Encourage memorization rather than understanding of information.  
D. Repeat with variation often and link information early.

23. At some point during the early elementary school years, children begin to use _____ more and, according to the fuzzy trace theory, this contributes to the improved memory and reasoning of older children.
A. verbatim traces  
B. elaboration  
C. verbal traces  
D. gist

24. _____ thinking characterizes the kind of thinking that is required on conventional tests of intelligence.
A. Convergent  
B. Creative  
C. Divergent  
D. Abstract
25. _____ involves knowing about knowing.
A. Cognition
B. Brainstorming
C. Metacognition
D. Metadata

26. Knowledge about memory is known as:
A. metamemory.
B. working memory.
C. implicit memory.
D. metadata.

27. Michael Pressley believes that the key to education is helping students to:
A. develop social skills.
B. learn creativity.
C. learn a repertoire of strategies for problem solving.
D. formulate career plans.

28. Self-control/inhibition, working memory, and flexibility are all dimensions of
A. executive function.
B. crystallized intelligence.
C. kinesthetic frame of mind.
D. externalizing behaviors.

29. A person’s mental age divided by chronological age (CA), multiplied by 100 would indicate that person’s:
A. emotional quotient.
B. intelligence quotient.
C. level of mental development relative to others.
D. cognitive maturity.

30. Who created the concept of intelligence quotient?
A. Alfred Binet
B. William Stern
C. David Wechsler
D. Robert J. Sternberg

And one more for good luck…
31. Which of the following is a type of intelligence identified in Robert J. Sternberg’s triarchic theory of intelligence?
A. Cultural intelligence
B. Practical intelligence
C. Spatial intelligence
D. Verbal intelligence
32. Which theorists have proposed more than one kind of intelligence?
A. Freud and Erikson
B. Pavlov and Skinner
C. Bandura and Adler
D. Gardner and Sternberg

33. Which of the following is a type of intelligence identified by Howard Gardner?
A. Intrapersonal
B. Analytical
C. Practical
D. Creative

34. The worldwide increase in intelligence scores that has occurred over a short period of time has been called the:
A. Binet effect.
B. Goleman effect.
C. Flynn effect.
D. Wechsler effect.

35. Many intelligence tests are biased in that they:
A. test predominantly nonverbal skills.
B. consider the values common to all test takers.
C. reflect the cultures of some test takers more than others.
D. use only standardized test items familiar to all test takers.

36. Because of the difficulties in creating culture-fair tests, Robert Sternberg concludes that there are only _____ tests.
A. culture-reduced
B. culture-free
C. culture-biased
D. culture-neutral

37. All of the following contribute to the underrepresentation of ethnic minorities in gifted programs EXCEPT:
A. Delays in vocabulary development
B. Test bias
C. Delays in comprehension development
D. Differences in potential intelligence
38. The _____ approach stresses that reading instruction should parallel a child’s natural language learning.
A. assisted-language  
B. remedial-language  
C. complex-language  
D. whole-language

39. _____ allows children “to think about their language, understand what words are, and even define them.”
A. Metacognition  
B. Morphology  
C. Metapragmatics  
D. Metalinguistic awareness

40 The _____ approach stresses that reading instruction should parallel a child’s natural language learning.
A. assisted-language  
B. remedial-language  
C. complex-language  
D. whole-language

Thanks for studying so hard and thinking together! Thanks for a great semester. Please stay in touch!
Extra Credit for Dev. Psy.: 2 Quotes per exam, more points with explanation